c WMatthew Meares

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1795. [N° 1736]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

UTHENTIC.

TREATY

OF

AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION,

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY,

AND THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

By their PRESIDENT, with the Advice and Consent of their Senate.

[Continued from our laſt, and concluded]

ART. XIII. HIS Majeſty conſents that the veſſels belonging to the Citizens of the United States of America ſhall be admitted and hoſpitably received in all the ſeaports and harbours of the Britiſh territories in the Eaſt-Indies. And that the Citizens of the ſaid United States may freely carry on a Trade between the ſaid territories and the ſaid United States in all articles of which the Importation or Exportation reſpectively to or from the ſaid Territories, ſhall not be entirely prohibited. Provided only, that it ſhall not be lawful for them, in any time of war between the Britiſh government and any other power or ſtate whatever, to export from the ſaid territories without the ſpecial permiſſion of the Britiſh government there, any military ſtores, or naval ſtores, or rice. The citizens of the United States ſhall pay for their veſſels, when admitted into the ſaid ports, no other or higher tonnage duty than ſhall be payable on Britiſh veſſels when admitted into the ports of the United States. And they ſhall pay no other or higher duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the ſaid veſſels, than ſhall be payable on the ſame articles when imported or exported in Britiſh veſſels. But it is expreſsly agreed, that the veſſels of the United States ſhall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the ſaid Britiſh territories, to any port or place except to ſome port or place in America, where the ſame ſhall be unladen, and ſuch regulations ſhall be adopted by both parties, as ſhall from time to time be found neceſſary, to enforce the due and faithful obſervance of this ſtipulation. It is alſo underſtood, that the permiſſion granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the veſſels of the United States to carry on any part of the coaſting trade of the ſaid Britiſh territories; but veſſels going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one port of diſcharge to another, are not to be conſidered as carrying on the coaſting trade. Neither is this article to be conſtrued to allow the citizens of the ſaid States to ſettle or reſide within the ſaid territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permiſſion of the Britiſh government eſtabliſhed there; and if any tranſgreſſion ſhould be attempted againſt the regulations of the Britiſh government in this reſpect, the obſervance of the ſame ſhall and may be enforced againſt the citizens of America, in the ſame manner as againſt Britiſh ſubjects or others tranſgreſſing the ſame rule. And the citizens of the United States, whenever they arrive in any port or harbour in the ſaid territories, or if they ſhould be permitted in manner aforeſaid to go to any other place therein, ſhall always be ſubject to the laws, government and juriſdiction, of what nature eſtabliſhed in ſuch harbour, port or place, according as the ſame may be: the citizens of the United States may alſo touch for refreſhment at the Iſland of St. Helena, but ſubject in all reſpects to ſuch regulations as the Britiſh government may from time to time eſtabliſh there.

ART. XIV. There ſhall be between all the dominions of his majeſty in Europe, and the territories of the United States a reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce and navigation. The people and inhabitants of the two countries reſpectively, ſhall have liberty, freely and ſecurely, and without hindrance and moleſtation, to come with their ſhips and cargoes to the lands, countries, cities, ports, places and rivers, within the dominions and territories aforeſaid, to enter into the ſame, to reſort there, and to remain and reſide there, without any limitation of time: Alſo to hire and poſſeſs houſes and warehouſes for the purpoſes of their commerce, and generally the merchants and traders on each ſide ſhall enjoy the moſt complete protection and ſecurity for their commerce; but ſubject always as to what reſpects this article, to the laws and ſtatutes of the two countries reſpectively.

ART. XV. It is agreed that no other or higher duties ſhall be paid by the ſhips or merchandize of the one party in the ports of the other, than ſuch as are paid by the like veſſels or merchandize of all other nations. Nor ſhall any other or higher duty be impoſed in one country on the importation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the other, than are or ſhall be payable on the importation of the like articles, being of the growth, produce or manufacture, of any other foreign country. Nor ſhall any prohibition be impoſed on the exportation or importation of any articles to or from the territories of the two parties reſpectively, which ſhall not equally extend to all other nations.

But the Britiſh government reſerves to itſelf, the right of impoſing on American veſſels entering into the Britiſh ports in Europe a tonnage duty equal to that which ſhall be payable by Britiſh veſſels in the ports of America: And alſo ſuch duty as may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty now payable on the importation of European and Aſiatic goods when imported into the United States in Britiſh or in American veſſels.

The two parties agree to treat for the more exact equalization of the duties on the reſpective navigation of their ſubjects and people in ſuch manner as may be moſt beneficial to the two countries. The arrangements for this purpoſe ſhall be made at the ſame time with thoſe mentioned at the concluſion of the 12th article of this Treaty, and are to be conſidered as part thereof. In the interval it is agreed, that the United States will not impoſe any new or additional tonnage duties on Britiſh veſſels, nor increaſe the now ſubſiſting difference between the duties payable on the importation of any articles in Britiſh or American veſſels.

ART. XVI. It ſhall be free for the two contracting parties reſpectively, to appoint Conſuls for the protection of trade, to reſide in the dominions and territories aforeſaid, and the ſaid Conſuls ſhall enjoy thoſe liberties and rights which belong to them by reaſon of their functions. But before any Conſul ſhall act as ſuch, he ſhall be in the uſual forms approved and admitted by the party to whom he is ſent; and it is hereby declared to be lawful and proper, that in caſe of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government, a Conſul may either be puniſhed according to law, if the laws will reach the caſe, or be diſmiſſed, or even ſent back, the offended government aſſigning to the other their reaſons for the ſame.

Either of the parties may except from the reſidence of conſuls ſuch particular places as ſuch party ſhall judge proper to be excepted.

ART. XVII. It is agreed, that in all caſes where veſſels ſhall be captured or detained on juſt ſuſpicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war; the ſaid veſſel ſhall be brought to the neareſt or moſt convenient port; and if any property of an enemy, ſhould be found on board ſuch veſſel, that part only which belongs to the enemy ſhall be made prize, and the veſſel ſhall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder without any impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper meaſures ſhall be taken to prevent delay, in deciding the caſes of ſhips or cargoes ſo brought in for adjudication; and in the payment or recovery of indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the maſters or owners of ſuch ſhips.

ART. XVIII. In order to regulate what is in future to be deemed contraband of war, it is agreed, that under the ſaid denomination ſhall be comprized all arms and implements ſerving for the purpoſes of war, by land or ſea, ſuch as cannon, muſkets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenadoes, carcaſſes, ſaucidges, carriages for cannon, muſket-rests, bandoliers, gunpowder, ſalt petre, ball, pikes, ſwords, head pieces, cuiraſſes, halberts, lances, javelins, horſe furniture, holſters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as alſo timber for ſhip-building, tar or reſin, copper in ſheets, ſails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever may ſerve directly to the equipment of veſſels, unwrought iron and fir planks only excepted; and all the above articles are hereby declared to be juſt objects of confiſcation, whenever they are attempted to be carried to an enemy.

And whereas the difficulty of agreeing on the preciſe caſes, in which alone, proviſions and other articles, not generally contraband, may be regarded as ſuch, renders it expedient to provide againſt the inconveniences and miſunderſtandings which might thence ariſe; it is further agreed, that whenever any ſuch articles ſo becoming contraband according to the exiſting laws of nations, ſhall for that reaſon be ſeized, the ſame ſhall not be confiſcated, but the owners thereof ſhall be ſpeedily and completely indemnified; and the captors, or in their default the government under whoſe authority they act, ſhall pay to the maſters or owners of ſuch veſſels the full value of all articles, with a reaſonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and alſo the demurrage incident to ſuch detention.

And whereas it frequently happens that veſſels ſail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the ſame is either beſieged, blockaded or inveſted; It is agreed, that every veſſel ſo circumſtanced may be turned away from ſuch port or place, but ſhe ſhall not be detained nor her cargo, if not contraband be confiſcated, unleſs after notice ſhe ſhall again attempt to enter; but ſhe ſhall be permitted to go to any other port or place ſhe may think proper: Nor ſhall any veſſel or goods of either party, that may have entered into ſuch port or place, before the ſame was beſieged, blockaded or inveſted by the other, and be found therein after the reduction or ſurrender of ſuch place, be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall be reſtored to the owners or proprietors thereof.

ART. XIX. And that more abundant care be taken for the ſecurity of the reſpective ſubjects and citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their ſuffering injuries by the men of war, or privateers of either party, all commanders of ſhips of war and privateers, and all others the ſaid ſubjects and citizens ſhall forbear to do any damage to thoſe of the other party, or commit any outrage againſt them, and if they act to the contrary, they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall alſo be bound in their perſons and eſtates to make ſatisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the intereſt thereof, of whatever nature the ſaid damages may be.

For this cauſe, all commanders of privateers, before they receive their commiſſions, ſhall hereafter be obliged to give before a competent Judge, ſufficient ſecurity by at leaſt two reſponſible ſureties, who have no intereſt in the ſaid privateer, as hereafter mentioned, which ſecurity, together with the ſaid commander, ſhall be jointly and ſeverally bounded in the ſum of fifteen hundred pounds ſterling, or if ſuch ſhips be provided with above one hundred and fifty ſeamen or ſoldiers, in the ſum of three thouſand pounds ſterling, to ſatisfy all damages and injuries, which the ſaid privateer or officers or men, or any of them may do or commit during their cruiſe, contrary to the tenor of this treaty, or to the laws and inſtructions for regulating their conduct; and further, that in all caſes of aggreſſions, the ſaid commiſſions ſhall be revoked and annulled.

It is alſo agreed, that whenever a judge of the court of admiralty of either of the parties, ſhall pronounce ſentence againſt any veſſel or goods or property belonging to the ſubjects or citizens of the other party a formal and duly authenticated copy of all the proceedings in the cauſe, and of the ſaid ſentence, ſhall if required be delivered to the commander of the ſaid veſſel, without the leaſt delay he paying the legal fees and demands for the ſame.

ART. XX. If the ſubjects or citizens of either of the contracting parties, ſhall not only refuſe to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens, or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbour, conceal or aſſiſt them in any manner, but will bring to condign puniſhment all ſuch inhabitants as ſhall be guilty of ſuch acts or offences.

And all their ſhips with the goods or merchandizes taken by them and brought into the port of either of the ſaid parties, ſhall be ſeized as far as they can be diſcovered, and ſhall be reſtored to the owners or their factors or agents duly deputed and authorized in writing by them (proper evidence being firſt given in the court of admiralty for proving the property) even in caſe ſuch effects ſhould have paſſed into other hands by ſale, if it be proved that the buyers knew or had good reaſon to believe, or ſuſpect, that they had been piratically taken.

ART. XXI. It is likewiſe agreed, that the ſubjects and citizens of the two nations, ſhall not do any acts of hoſtility or violence againſt each other, nor accept commiſſions or inſtructions ſo to act from any foreign prince or ſtate, enemies to the other party; nor ſhall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite, or endeavour to enliſt in their military ſervice any of the ſubjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws againſt all ſuch offences and aggreſſions ſhall be punctually executed. And if any ſubject or citizen of the ſaid parties reſpectively ſhall accept any foreign commiſſion, or letters of marque, for arming any veſſel to act as a privateer againſt the other party, and be taken by the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the ſaid party to treat and puniſh the ſaid ſubject or citizen, having ſuch commiſſion or letters of marque as a pirate.

ART. XXII. It is expreſsly ſtipulated that neither of the ſaid contracting parties will order or authoriſe any acts of reprizal againſt the other, on complaints of injuries or damages until the ſaid party ſhall firſt have preſented to the other a ſtatement thereof, verified by competent proof and evidence, and demanding juſtice and ſatisfaction, and the ſame ſhall either have been refuſed or unreaſonably delayed.

ART. XXIII. The ſhips of war of each of the contracting parties ſhall, at all times, be hoſpitably received in the ports of the other, their officers and crews paying due reſpect to the laws and government of the country. The officers ſhall be treated with that reſpect which is due to the commiſſions which they bear, and if any inſult ſhould be offered to them by any of the inhabitants, all offenders in this reſpect ſhall be puniſhed as diſturbers of the peace and amity between the two countries. And his majeſty conſents that in caſe an American veſſel ſhould by ſtreſs of weather, danger from enemies or other misfortunes be reduced to the neceſſity of ſeeking ſhelter in any of his majeſty's ports, into which ſuch veſſel could not in ordinary caſes claim to be admitted, ſhe ſhall on manifeſting that neceſſity to the ſatisfaction of the government of the place, be hoſpitably received and permitted to refit and to purchaſe at the market price ſuch neceſſaries, as ſhe may ſtand in need of, conformably to ſuch orders and regulations as the government of the place, having regard to the circumſtances of each caſe ſhall preſcribe. She ſhall not be allowed to break bulk or unload her cargo unleſs the ſame ſhall be ſold as neceſſary to her being refitted. Nor ſhall be permitted to ſell any part of her cargo, unleſs ſo much only as may be neceſſary to defray her expences, and then not without the expreſs permiſſion of the government of the place. Nor ſhall ſhe be obliged to pay any duties whatever, except on ſuch articles as ſhe may be permitted to ſell for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

ART. XXIV. It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers (not being ſubjects or citizens of either of the ſaid parties) who have commiſſions from any other prince or ſtate in enmity with either nation, to arm their ſhips in the ports of either of the ſaid parties, nor to ſell what they have taken, nor in any other manner to exchange the ſame; nor ſhall they be allowed to purchaſe more proviſions than ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the neareſt port of ſome prince or ſtate from whom they obtained their commiſſions.

ART. XXV. It ſhall be lawful for the ſhips of war and privateers belonging to the ſaid parties reſpectively, to carry whithſoever they pleaſe the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any fee to the officers of the Admiralty or to any judges whatſoever; nor ſhall the ſaid prizes when they arrive at, and enter the ports of the ſaid parties be detained or ſeized, neither ſhall the Judges and other officers of thoſe places ſell ſuch prizes (except for the purpoſe of preventing any part of the ſame, becoming liable to ſeizure as aforeſaid) or in any manner convert the ſame to their uſe, nor ſhall they be at liberty to hear or judge of the validity of the ſaid prizes; but they ſhall be bound to break bulk, and ſell, and ſpeedily as may be, and deliver the ſaid prizes to the places named in the commiſſions, which the captains of the ſaid ſhips of war ſhall be obliged to ſhow. Nor ſhall they be obliged in their ports, to ſuch as have made [illegible]

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ART. XVII. It is agreed, that in all caſes where veſſels ſhall be captured or detained on juſt ſuſpicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war; the ſaid veſſels ſhall be brought to the neareſt or moſt convenient port; and if any property of an enemy ſhould be found on board ſuch veſſel, that part only which belongs to the enemy ſhall be made prize, and the veſſel ſhall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder without any impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper meaſures ſhall be taken to prevent delay, in deciding the caſes of ſhips or cargoes ſo brought in for adjudication; and in the payment or recovery of indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the maſters or owners of ſuch ſhips.

ART. XVIII. In order to regulate what is in future to be deemed contraband of war, it is agreed, that under the ſaid denomination ſhall be comprized all arms and implements ſerving for the purpoſes of war, by land or ſea, ſuch as cannon, muſkets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenadoes, carcaſſes, ſaucidges, carriages for cannon, muſket reſts, bandoliers, gunpowder, match, ſalt petre, ball, pikes, ſwords, head pieces, cuiraſſes, halberts, lances, javelins, horſe furniture, holſters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as alſo timber for ſhip-building, tar or roſin, copper in ſheets, ſails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever may ſerve directly to the equipment of veſſels, unwrought iron and fir planks only excepted; and all the above articles are hereby declared to be juſt objects of confiſcation, whenever they are attempted to be carried to an enemy.

And whereas the difficulty of agreeing on the preciſe caſes, in which alone, proviſions and other articles, not generally contraband, may be regarded as ſuch, renders it expedient to provide againſt the inconveniences and miſunderſtandings which might thence ariſe; it is further agreed, that whenever any ſuch articles ſo becoming contraband according to the exiſting laws of nations, ſhall for that reaſon be ſeized, the ſame ſhall not be confiſcated, but the owners thereof ſhall be ſpeedily and completely indemnified; and the captors, or in their default the government under whoſe authority they act, ſhall pay to the maſters or owners of ſuch veſſels the full value of all articles with a reaſonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and alſo the demurrage incident to ſuch detention.

And whereas it frequently happens that veſſels ſail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the ſame is either beſieged, blockaded or inveſted: It is agreed, that every veſſel ſo circumſtanced may be turned away from ſuch port or place, but ſhe ſhall not be detained nor her cargo, if not contraband, be confiſcated, unleſs after notice ſhe ſhall again attempt to enter; but ſhe ſhall be permitted to go to any other port or place ſhe may think proper: Nor ſhall any veſſel or goods of either party, that may have entered into ſuch port or place, before the ſame was beſieged, blockaded or inveſted by the other, and be found therein after the reduction or ſurrender of ſuch place, be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall be reſtored to the owners or proprietors thereof.

ART. XIX. And that more abundant care be taken for the ſecurity of the reſpective ſubjects and citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their ſuffering injuries by the men of war, or privateers of either party, all commanders of ſhips of war and privateers, and all others the ſaid ſubjects and citizens ſhall forbear to do any damage to thoſe of the other party, or committing any outrage againſt them, and if they act to the contrary, they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall alſo be bound in their perſons and eſtates to make ſatisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the intereſt thereof, of whatever nature the ſaid damages may be.

For this cauſe, all commanders of privateers, before they receive their commiſſions, ſhall hereafter be obliged to give before a competent Judge, ſufficient ſecurity by at leaſt two reſponſible ſureties, who have no intereſt in the ſaid privateer, each of whom, together with the ſaid commander, ſhall be jointly and ſeverally bound in the ſum of fifteen hundred pounds ſterling, or if ſuch ſhips be provided with above one hundred and fifty ſeamen or ſoldiers, in the ſum of three thouſand pounds ſterling, to ſatisfy all damages and injuries, which the ſaid privateer or officers or men, or any of them may do or commit during their cruiſe, contrary to the tenor of this treaty, or to the laws and inſtructions for regulating their conduct; and further, that in all caſes of aggreſſions, the ſaid commiſſions ſhall be revoked and annulled.

It is alſo agreed, that whenever a judge of the court of admiralty of either of the parties, ſhall pronounce ſentence againſt any veſſel or goods or property belonging to the ſubjects or citizens of the other party a formal and duly authenticated copy of all the proceedings in the cauſe, and of the ſaid ſentence, ſhall if required be delivered to the commander of the ſaid veſſel, without the ſmalleſt delay he paying all legal fees and demands for the ſame.

ART. XX. It is further agreed that both the ſaid contracting parties, ſhall not only refuſe to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens, or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbour, conceal or aſſiſt them in any manner, but will bring to condign puniſhment all ſuch inhabitants as ſhall be guilty of ſuch acts or offences.

And all their ſhips with the goods or merchandizes taken by them and brought into the port of either of the ſaid parties, ſhall be ſeized as far as they can be diſcovered, and ſhall be reſtored to the owners or their factors or agents duly deputed and authorized in writing by them (proper evidence being firſt given in the court of admiralty for proving the property) even in caſe ſuch effects ſhould have paſſed into other hands by ſale, if it be proved that the buyers knew or had good reaſon to believe or ſuſpect, that they had been piratically taken.

ART. XXI. It is likewiſe agreed, that the ſubjects and citizens of the two nations, ſhall not do any acts of hoſtility or violence againſt each other, nor accept commiſſions or inſtructions ſo to act from any foreign prince or ſtate, enemies to the other party; nor ſhall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite, or endeavour to inliſt in their military ſervice any of the ſubjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws againſt all ſuch offences and aggreſſions ſhall be punctually executed. And if any ſubject or citizen of the ſaid parties reſpectively ſhall accept any foreign commiſſion, or letters of marque, for arming any veſſel to act as a privateer againſt the other party, and be taken by the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the ſaid party to treat and puniſh the ſaid ſubject or citizen, having ſuch commiſſion or letters of marque as a pirate.

ART. XXII. It is expreſsly ſtipulated that neither of the ſaid contracting parties will order or authoriſe any acts of reprizal againſt the other, on complaints of injuries or damages until the ſaid party ſhall firſt have preſented to the other a ſtatement thereof, verified by competent proof and evidence, and demanding juſtice and ſatisfaction, and the ſame ſhall either have been refuſed or unreaſonably delayed.

ART. XXIII. The ſhips of war of each of the contracting parties ſhall, at all times, be hoſpitably received in the ports of the other, their officers and crews paying due reſpect to the laws and government of the country. The officers ſhall be treated with that reſpect which is due to the commiſſions which they bear, and if any inſult ſhould be offered to them by any of the inhabitants, all offenders in this reſpect ſhall be puniſhed as diſturbers of the peace and amity between the two countries. And his majeſty conſents that in caſe an American veſſel ſhould by ſtreſs of weather, danger from enemies or other misfortunes be reduced to the neceſſity of ſeeking ſhelter in any of his majeſty's ports, into which ſuch veſſel could not in ordinary caſes claim to be admitted, ſhe ſhall on manifeſting that neceſſity to the ſatisfaction of the government of the place, be hoſpitably received and permitted to refit and to purchaſe at the market price ſuch neceſſaries, as ſhe may ſtand in need of, conformably to ſuch orders and regulations as the government of the place, having reſpect to the circumſtances of each caſe ſhall preſcribe. She ſhall not be allowed to break bulk or unload her cargo unleſs the ſame ſhall be *bona fide* neceſſary to her being refitted. Nor ſhall be permitted to ſell any part of her cargo, unleſs ſo much only as may be neceſſary to defray her expences, and then not without the expreſs permiſſion of the government of the place. Nor ſhall ſhe be obliged to pay any duties whatever, except only on ſuch articles as ſhe may permitted to ſell for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

ART. XXIV. It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers (not being ſubjects or citizens of either of the ſaid parties) who have commiſſions from any other prince or State in enmity with either nation, to arm their ſhips in the ports of either of the ſaid parties, nor to ſell what they have taken, nor in any other manner to exchange the ſame; nor ſhall they be allowed to purchaſe more proviſions than ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the neareſt port of that prince or State from whom they obtained their commiſſions.

ART. XXV. It ſhall be lawful for the ſhips of war and privateers belonging to the ſaid parties reſpectively, to carry whitherſoever they pleaſe the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any fee to the officers of the Admiralty or to any judges whatever; nor ſhall the ſaid prizes when they arrive at, and enter the ports of the ſaid parties be detained or ſeized, neither ſhall the ſearchers or other officers of thoſe places viſit ſuch prizes (except for the purpoſe of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo thereof on ſhore, in any manner contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws of the Revenue, Navigation, or Commerce) nor ſhall ſuch officers take cognizance of the validity of ſuch prizes; but they ſhall be at liberty to hoiſt ſail, and depart as ſpeedily as may be, and carry their ſaid prizes to the place mentioned in their commiſſions or patents, which the commanders of the ſaid ſhips of war or privateers ſhall be obliged to ſhew. No ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports, to ſuch as have made a prize upon the ſub-

subjects or citizens of either of the said parties; but if forced by fleets of weather, or the danger of the sea, to enter therein, particular care shall be taken to hasten their departure, and to cause them to retire as soon as possible. Nothing in this Treaty contained, shall however be construed, or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other Sovereigns or States. But the two parties agree, that while they continue in amity, neither of them will in future make any treaty that shall be inconsistent with this or the preceding article.

Neither of the said parties shall permit the ships or goods belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other to be taken within cannon shot of the coast, nor in any of the bays, ports, or rivers of their territories by ships of war or others having commission from any Prince, Republic or State whatever. But in case it should so happen, the party whose territorial rights shall thus have been violated, shall use his utmost endeavours to obtain from the offending party full and ample satisfaction for the vessel or vessels so taken, whether the same be vessels of war or merchant vessels.

ART. XXVI. If at any time a rupture should take place (which God forbid) between his Majesty and the United States, the Merchants and others of each of the two nations residing in the dominions of the other shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their Trade, so long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws; and in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the respective governments should think proper to order them to remove, the term of twelve months from the publication of the order shall be allowed them for that purpose, to remove with their families, effects, and property, but this favour shall not be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws, and for greater certainty, it is declared that such rupture must not be deemed to exist while negotiations for accommodating differences shall be depending nor until the respective Ambassadors or Ministers, if such there shall be, shall be recalled, or sent home on account of such differences, and not on account of personal misconduct, according to the nature and degrees of which both parties retain their rights, either to request the recall, or immediately to send home the Ambassador or Minister of the other; and that without prejudice to their mutual friendship and good understanding.

ART. XXVII. It is further agreed, that his Majesty and the United States on mutual requisitions, by them respectively, or by their respective Ministers or officers authorized to make the same, will deliver up to justice all persons, who being charged with murder or forgery, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum within any of the countries of the other, provided that this shall only be done on such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the offence had there been committed. The expence of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by those who make the requisition and receive the fugitive.

ART. XXVIII. It is agreed, that the first ten articles of this Treaty shall be permanent, and that the subsequent articles, except the twelfth, shall be limited, in their duration to twelve years, to be computed from the day on which the ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged, but subject to this condition—that whereas the said twelfth article will expire by the limitation therein contained, at the end of two years from the signing the preliminary or other articles of peace, which shall terminate the present war in which his Majesty is engaged, it is agreed, that proper measures shall by concert be taken for bringing the subject of that article into amicable treaty and discussion, so early before the expiration of the said term, as that new arrangements on that head, may by that time be perfected and ready to take place. But if it should unfortunately happen, that his Majesty and the United States should not be able to agree on such new arrangements, in that case all the articles of this treaty, except the first ten, shall then cease and expire together.

LASTLY. This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified by his Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on his Majesty and on the said States, and shall be by them respectively executed and observed with punctuality and the most sincere regard to good faith: and whereas it will be expedient, in order the better to facilitate intercourse, and obviate difficulties, that other articles be proposed and added to this treaty which articles, from want of time, and other circumstances, cannot now be perfected—it is agreed that the said parties will, from time to time, readily treat of and concerning such articles, and will sincerely endeavour so to form them, as that they may conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to promote mutual satisfaction and friendship; and that the said articles, after having been duly ratified, shall be added to, and make a part of, this Treaty. In faith whereof, we the undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great-Britain and the United States of America, have signed this present Treaty, and have caused to be affixed thereto the Seal of our arms.

Done at London, this Nineteenth day of November, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Four.

GRENVILLE. *(Seal)*
JOHN JAY. *(Seal)*

CONDITIONAL RATIFICATION

On the part of the United States,
In SENATE, June 24, 1795.

Resolved, *That the Senate do consent to and advise the President of the United States to ratify the Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, concluded at London the 19th November, 1794, on condition that there be added to the said treaty, an article whereby it shall be agreed to suspend the operation of so much of the 12th article, as respects the trade, which his said majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his Islands in the West-Indies, in the manner and on the terms and conditions therein specified*

And the Senate recommend to the President to proceed without delay to further friendly negociations with his majesty on the subject of the said trade, and of the terms and conditions in question.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1793.

SIR,

I am honoured with yours of August 30: Mine of the 7th of that month assured you that measures were taken for excluding from all further asylum in our ports vessels armed in them to cruize on nations with which we are at peace, and for the restoration of the prizes the Lovely Lass, Prince William Henry, and the Jean of Dublin; and that should the measures for restoration fail in their effect, the President considered it as incumbent on the United States to make compensation for the vessels.

We are bound by our Treaties with three of the belligerent nations, by all the means in our power, to protect and defend their vessels and effects in our ports, or waters, or on the seas near our shores, and to recover and restore the same to the right owner when taken from them. If all the means in our power are used, and fail in their effect, we are not bound by our Treaties with those nations to make compensation.

Though we have no similar Treaty with Great Britain, it was the opinion of the President, that we should use towards that nation the same rule, which, under this article, was to govern us with the other nations; and even to extend it to captures made on the high seas, and brought into our ports; if done by vessels which had armed within them.

Having for particular reasons, forbore to use all the means in our power for the restitution of the three vessels mentioned in my letter of August 7th, the President thought it incumbent on the United States to make compensation for them: And though nothing was said in that letter of other vessels taken under like circumstances and brought in after the 5th of June, and before the date of that letter, yet when the same forbearance had taken place it was and is his opinion, that compensation would be equally due.

As to prizes made under the same circumstances, and brought in after the date of that letter the President determined, that all the means in our power should be used for their restitution. If these fail, as we should not be bound by our treaties to make compensation to the other powers in the analogous case, he did not mean to give an opinion that it ought to be done to Great Britain.—But still if any cases shall arise subsequent to that date, the circumstances of which shall place them on similar ground with those before it, the President would think compensation equally incumbent on the United States.

Instructions are given to the Governors of the different States, to use all the means in their power, for restoring prizes of this last description, found within their ports. Though they will of course take measures to be informed of them, and the General Government has given them the aid of the customshouse officers for this purpose, yet you will be sensible of the importance of multiplying the channels of their information as far as shall depend on yourself, or any person under your direction, in order that the Governors may use the means in their power for making restitution.

Without knowledge of the capture, they cannot restore it. It will always be best to give the notice to them directly: but any information which you shall be pleased to forward to me also at any time, shall be forwarded to them as quickly as distance will permit.

Hence you will perceive, Sir, that the President contemplates restitution or compensation in the cases before the 7th August; and after that date, restitution if it can be effected by any means in our power. And that it will be important that you should substantiate the fact, that such prizes are in our ports or waters.

Your list of the privateers illicitly armed in our ports is, I believe, correct.

With respect to loss by detention, waste, spoliation sustained by vessels taken as before mentioned between the dates of June 5th, and August 7th, it is proposed as a provisional measure, that the Collectors of the Customs of the District, and the British Consul, or any other person you please shall appoint, persons to establish the value of the vessel and cargo, at the time of her capture and of her arrival in the port to which she is brought, according to their value in that port. If this shall be agreeable to you, and you will be pleased to signify it to me, with the names of the prizes understood to be of this description, instructions will be given accordingly to the Collector of the Customs where respective vessels are.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Geo. Hammond, Esq.

In SENATE of the UNITED STATES, June 26, 1795.

RESOLVED, That the injunction of SECRESY concerning the communications made by the President of the United States, on the 8th June inst. be rescinded:—but that it be nevertheless enjoined upon the Senators, not to authorize or allow, any copy of the said communications, or any article thereof.

LONDON, June 6.

IN respect to the alliances which the French are now making, it appears that a negociation for an offensive and defensive alliance with Prussia and Sweden, is on the tapis, the same as is just concluded with Holland. Several of the Princes of the Empire will also probably accept a neutrality. Nothing is yet settled with Spain, though we have no doubt a negociation is going forward.

In consequence of the King of Prussia's declaration to the German Empire, the Elector of Mentz's Minister has made overtures to the diet of Ratisbon, to commence the deliberations relative to peace, on the 18th, even though the Emperor's Imperial Commission should not have arrived on that day.

The East India Company have voted Mr. Hastings 71,000 l. as an indemnification for his law expences during his long prosecution; and in consideration of his long, faithful, and important services, a grant of annuity of 5000 l. from January 1, 1795.

The ship Abby, from Cape Coast, which she left on the first of March, arrived at Liverpool, brings intelligence that the French have a second time scoured the coast of Africa, and done considerably more mischief than on their first visit. Captain Brown of the Princess Royal, Capt. Clough, of the Eliza, Capt. Bachop of the Vulture, and Capt. Herd, of the Levant, came passengers by the Abby; all their vessels were taken and destroyed by a French squadron, consisting of two 40 gun frigates, one sloop of war of 20 guns, and a corvett. They were all fully slaved, and valued at not less than 140,000 l. What further damage has been done by this squadron, is not yet known, but from Tangier to Suldana Bay, a distance of six thousand miles, not a single ship of war was to be seen.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

The schooner Barbara, Capt. White, 21 days from Martinique, brings an account, that the fort on Pigeon-Hill, at St. Lucia, was surprised and taken by about 20 Frenchmen on the 4th ult. while the garrison were celebrating his Majesty's birth-day; that a considerable force was immediately sent from Martinique with an expectation of starving the French, as the strength of that fortress is considered far superior to any force that could be spared to effect its capture by any other means. That on their arrival at the island, the French commenced so heavy a bombardment that the British force thought prudent to retire very precipitately, and had retired to Martinique with some damage.

The ship Sally arrived on Saturday from Limerick, with about 150 passengers. She sailed on the first of April, but was carried back, and had 50 passengers, who were mechanics, taken from on board.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Captain Ware of the brig Mary, from Cadiz, mentions that a Moorish galley of 35 oars lay at that port during the time he was there, and he was informed by the American Consul, and several other merchants, that the Moor was waiting for him, and he actually went out twice in expectation that Capt. Ware would set sail and fall into his hands.

Capt. Lamb who was formerly sent to Algiers to negociate for the American prisoners, was at Cadiz and in daily company with the officers and crew of the Moorish galley, who made no scruple of telling the crew of Capt. Ware's vessel, that the Americans were "*no bono.*"—Mr. Lamb was constantly trading between Algiers, Morocco, and Cadiz, and told Capt. Ware that if he should be taken, which was very probable, he (M. L.) might be of service to him. From his intimicy with the Moors of the galley, his trade with the Barbary coast, and his constant abuse of the Americans, whose government he said had treated him ill, and who all avoided his company, his intentions were suspected by most of our citizens in Cadiz.

July 17.

The French frigate Concord, shortly after she sailed from Guadaloupe, was taken by a British man of war, and two frigates which sent her into Antigua.

July 20.

PLEASING INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from New-York, dated Saturday morning the 18 inst. to a merchant in this city, says—"I am just informed from good authority that a Swedish vessel is arrived at the Hook, having on board the Americans who have been prisoners at Algiers, released, it is said, through the interposition of the British Consul at that place."

Another letter from New-York says, "that the information is from a pilot, who reports that *all* the prisoners are arrived." The English Consul may have been the medium through which the business was transacted, but the Ransom was provided for by the Government of the United States.

BOSTON, July 22.

The West-Indies still continue the hot bed of calamities. What disease spares, war destroys: The following accounts from that quarter may be deemed accurate:

DOMINICA.

The following, received by Capt. Erving, from Mariegalante, on Monday gives the particulars of that business, with the fate of the troops landed.

June 6. The French landed with 200 troops, on the windward side of Dominica; they marched to a small Fort, shot the centry, and then, owing to a report that a large body of English troops were marching to intercept their retreat, precipitately fled to their boats, and returned to Mariegalante, leaving three of their principal officers at Dominica; who, however, stealing a boat, got back the next day.

June 7. The same troops were sent again to Dominica; and orders given to the boats which carried them over, to leave the Island as soon as the troops had landed, this was fulfilled.

June 12. 300 other French troops arrived at Mariegalante from Guadaloupe, and were immediately despatched to reinforce the troops at Dominica; but landed in a different part of the island, seven leagues from the place of landing of the first party.

Nothing was heard from either of these parties of troops, till the 17th, when a Captain of the first division arrived at Mariegalante for a reinforcement of troops, and a supply of ammunition; and informed, that they had had a drawn action with the English, and that a few officers and men had been killed on both sides; and that they expected to form a junction with the second division, the night he left the island. He was immediately re despatched, with 100 auxiliary troops; but in a few hours returned, with information, that on approaching the island, he found the English flag flying in the camp he left the French possessed of.

On the 19th, an Aid-de-Camp of the second party, returned to Mariegalante wounded, and informed, That that party, having been completely surrounded by the English, had surrendered themselves prisoners.

On the receipt of this news; a number of other troops, prepared at Mariegalante, to be sent to Dominica on an appearance of success, were ordered again to Guadaloupe, and the expedition entirely given up

The French expected, when they first planned the attack of Dominica, to be joined by a large number of the inhabitants; but were disappointed; as one of the officers observed, on his return, that even the women and children were active against them, getting on the hills and rolling large stones upon them as they approached.

A Monsieur Devoux, who for some time resided in this town, was among the unfortunate French at Dominica.

Capt. M'Lellan, from St. Bartholomews, confirms the ill-success of the French at Dominica.

NEWPORT, July 28

Monday Morning, the 13th Instant, the President of

jects or citizens of either of the said parties; but if forced by stress of weather, or the danger of the sea, to enter therein, particular care shall be taken to hasten their departure, and to cause them to retire as soon as possible. Nothing in this Treaty contained, shall however be construed, or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other Sovereigns or States. But the two parties agree, that while they continue in amity, neither of them will in future make any treaty that shall be inconsistent with this or the preceding article.

Neither of the said parties shall permit the ships or goods belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other to be taken within cannon shot of the coast, nor in any of the bays, ports, or rivers of their territories by ships of war or others having commission from any Prince, Republic or State whatever. But in case it should so happen, the party whose territorial rights shall thus have been violated, shall use his utmost endeavours to obtain from the offending party full and ample satisfaction for the vessel or vessels so taken, whether the same be vessels of war or merchant vessels.

ART. XXVI. If at any time a rupture should take place (which God forbid) between his Majesty and the United States, the Merchants and others of each of the two nations residing in the dominions of the other shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their Trade, so long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws; and in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the respective governments should think proper to order them to remove, the term of twelve months from the publication of the order shall be allowed them for that purpose, to remove with their families, effects, and property, but this favour shall not be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws, and for greater certainty, it is declared that such rupture must not be deemed to exist while negotiations for accommodating differences shall be depending nor until the respective Ambassadors or Ministers, if such there shall be, shall be recalled, or sent home on account of such differances, and not on account of personal misconduct, according to the nature and degrees of which both parties retain their rights, either to request the recall, or immediately to send home the Ambassador or Minister of the other; and that without prejudice to their mutual friendship and good understanding.

ART. XXVII. It is further agreed, that his Majesty and the United States on mutual requisitions, by them respectively, or by their respective Ministers or officers authorized to make the same, will deliver up to justice all persons, who being charged with murder or forgery, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum within any of the countries of the other, provided that this shall only be done on such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the offence had there been committed. The expence of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by those who make the requisition and receive the fugitive.

ART. XXVIII. It is agreed, that the first ten articles of this Treaty shall be permanent, and that the subsequent articles, except the twelfth, shall be limited, in their duration to twelve years, to be computed from the day on which the ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged, but subject to this condition—that whereas the said twelfth article will expire by the limitation therein contained, at the end of two years from the signing the preliminary or other articles of peace, which shall terminate, the present war in which his Majesty is engaged, it is agreed, that proper measures shall by concert be taken for bringing the subject of that article into amicable treaty and discussion, so early before the expiration of the said term, as that new arrangements on that head, may by that time be perfected and ready to take place. But if it should unfortunately happen, that his Majesty and the United States should not be able to agree on such new arrangements, in that case all the articles of this treaty, except the first ten, shall then cease and expire together.

LASTLY. This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified by his Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on his Majesty and on the said States, and shall be by them respectively executed and observed with punctuality and the most sincere regard to good faith: and whereas it will be expedient, in order the better to facilitate intercourse, and obviate difficulties, that other articles be proposed and added to this treaty which articles, from want of time, and other circumstances, cannot now be perfected—it is agreed that the said parties will, from time to time, readily treat of and concerning such articles, and will sincerely endeavour so to form them, as that they may conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to promote mutual satisfaction and friendship; and that the said articles, after having been duly ratified, shall be added to, and make a part of, this Treaty. In faith whereof, we the undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great-Britain and the United States of America, have signed this present Treaty, and have caused to be affixed thereto the Seal of our arms.

Done at London, this Nineteenth day of November, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Four.

GRENVILLE. *(Seal)*
JOHN JAY. *(Seal)*

CONDITIONAL RATIFICATION

On the part of the United States,
In SENATE, June 24, 1795.

Resolved, *That the Senate do consent to and advise the President of the United States to ratify the Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, concluded at London the 19th November, 1794, on condition that there be added to the said treaty, an article whereby it shall be agreed to suspend the operation of so much of the 12th article, as respects the trade, which his said majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his Islands in the West-Indies, in the manner and on the terms and conditions therein specified.*

And the Senate recommend to the President to proceed without delay to further friendly negociations with his majesty on the subject of the said trade, and of the terms and conditions in question.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1795.

SIR;

I am honoured with yours of August 30: Mine of the 7th of that month assured you that measures were taken for excluding from all further asylum in our ports vessels armed in them to cruize on nations with which we are at peace, and for the restoration of the prizes the Lovely Lass, Prince William Henry, and the Jean of Dublin; and that should the measures for restoration fail in their effect, the President considered it as incumbent on the United States to make compensation for the vessels.

We are bound by our Treaties with three of the belligerent nations, by all the means in our power, to protect and defend their vessels and effects in our ports, or waters, or on the seas near our shores, and to recover and restore the same to the right owner when taken from them. If all the means in our power are used, and fail in their effect, we are not bound by our Treaties with those nations to make compensation.

Though we have no similar Treaty with Great Britain, it was the opinion of the President, that we should use towards that nation the same rule, which, under this article, was to govern us with the other nations; and even to extend it to captures made on the high seas, and brought into our ports; if done by vessels which had armed within them.

Having for particular reasons, forbore to use all the means in our power for the restitution of the three vessels mentioned in my letter of August 7th, the President thought it incumbent on the United States to make compensation for them: And though nothing was said in that letter of other vessels taken under like circumstances and brought in after the 5th of June, and before the date of that letter, yet when the same forbearance had taken place it was and is his opinion, that compensation would be equally due.

As to prizes made under the same circumstances, and brought in after the date of that letter the President determined, that all the means in our power should be used for their restitution. If these fail, as we should not be bound by our treaties to make compensation to the other powers in the analogous case, he did not mean to give an opinion that it ought to be done to Great Britain.—But still if any cases shall arise subsequent to that date, the circumstances of which shall place them on similar ground with those before it, the President would think compensation equally incumbent on the United States.

Instructions are given to the Governors of the different States, to use all the means in their power, for restoring prizes of this last description, found within their ports. Though they will of course take measures to be informed of them, and the General Government has given them the aid of the customshouse officers for this purpose, yet you will be sensible of the importance of multiplying the channels of their information as far as shall depend on yourself, or any person under your direction, in order that the Governors may use the means in their power for making restitution.

Without knowledge of the capture, they cannot restore it. It will always be best to give the notice to them directly; but any information which you shall be pleased to send to me also at any time, shall be forwarded to them as quickly as distance will permit.

Hence you will perceive, Sir, that the President contemplates restitution or compensation in the cases before the 7th August; and since that date, restitution if it can be effected by any means in our power. And that it will be important that you should substantiate the fact, that such prizes are in our ports or waters.

Your list of the privateers illicitly armed in our ports is, I believe, correct.

With respect to loss by detention, waste, spoliation sustained by vessels taken as before mentioned between the dates of June 5th, and August 7th, it is proposed as a provisional measure, that the Collector of the Customs of the District, and the British Consul, or any other person you please shall appoint persons to establish the value of the vessel and cargo, at the time of her capture and of her arrival in the port into which she is brought, according to their value in that port. If this shall be agreeable to you, and you will be pleased to signify it to me, with the names of the prizes understood to be of this description, instructions will be given accordingly to the Collector of the Customs where respective vessels are.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Geo. Hammond, Esq.

In SENATE of the UNITED STATES, June 26, 1795.

RESOLVED, That the injunction of SECRESY concerning the communications made by the President of the United States, on the 8th June inst. be rescinded:—but that it be nevertheless enjoined upon the Senators, not to authorize or allow, any copy of the said communications, or any article thereof.

LONDON, June 6.

IN respect to the alliances which the French are now making, it appears that a negociation for an offensive and defensive alliance with Prussia and Sweden, is on the tapis, the same as is just concluded with Holland. Several of the Princes of the Empire will also probably accept a neutrality. Nothing is yet settled with Spain, though we have no doubt a negociation is going forward.

In consequence of the King of Prussia's declaration to the German Empire, the Elector of Mentz's Minister has made overtures to the diet of Ratisbon, to commence the deliberations relative to peace, on the 18th, even though the Emperor's Imperial Commission should not have arrived on that day.

The East India Company have voted Mr. Hastings 71,000 l. as an indemnification for his law expenses during his long prosecution; and in consideration of his long, faithful, and important services, a grant of annuity of 5000 l. from January 1, 1795.

The ship Abby, from Cape Coast, which she left on the first of March, arrived at Liverpool, brings intelligence that the French have a second time scoured the coast of Africa, and done considerably more mischief than on their first visit. Captain Brown of the Princess Royal, Capt. Clough, of the Eliza, Capt. Bachup of the Vulture, and Capt. Herd, of the Levant, came passengers by the Abby: all their vessels were taken and destroyed by a French squadron, consisting of two 40 gun frigates, one sloop of war of 20 guns, and a corvette. They were all fully slaved, and valued at not less than 240,000l. What further damage has been done by this squadron, is not yet known, but from Tangier to Suldana Bay, a distance of six thousand miles, not a single ship of war was to be seen.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

The schooner Barbara, Capt. White, 21 days from Martinique, brings an account, that the fort on Pigeon-Hill, at St. Lucia, was surprised and taken by about 20 Frenchmen on the 4th ult. while the garrison were celebrating his Majesty's birth-day; that a considerable force was immediately sent from Martinique with an expectation of starving the French, as the strength of that fortress is considered far superior to any force that could be spared to effect its capture by any other means. That on their arrival at the island, the French commenced so heavy a bombardment that the British force thought prudent to retire very precipitately, and had retired to Martinique with some damage.

The ship Sally arrived on Saturday from Limerick, with about 150 passengers. She sailed on the first of April, but was carried back, and had 50 passengers, who were mechanics, taken from on board.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Captain Ware of the brig Mary, from Cadiz, mentions that a Moorish galley of 35 oars lay at that port during the time he was there, and he was informed by the American Consul, and several other merchants, that the Moor was waiting for him, and he actually went out twice in expectation that Capt. Ware would set sail and fall into his hands.

Capt. Lamb who was formerly sent to Algiers to negociate for the American prisoners, was at Cadiz and in daily company with the officers and crew of the Moorish galley, who made no scruple of telling the crew of Capt. Ware's vessel, that the Americans were "*no bono.*"—Mr. Lamb was constantly trading between Algiers, Morocco, and Cadiz, and told Capt. Ware that if he should be taken, which was very probable, he (M. L.) might be of service to him. From his intimicy with the Moors of the galley, his trade with the Barbary coast, and his constant abuse of the Americans, whose government he said had treated him ill, and who all avoided his company, his intentions were suspected by most of our citizens in Cadiz.

July 17.

The French frigate Concord, shortly after she sailed from Guadaloupe, was taken by a British man of war, and two frigates which sent her into Antigua.

July 20.

PLEASING INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from New-York, dated Saturday morning the 18th inst. to a merchant in this city, says—"I am just informed from good authority that a Swedish vessel is arrived at the Hook, having on board the Americans who have been prisoners at Algiers, released, it is said, through the interposition of the British Consul at that place."

Another letter from New-York says, "that the information is from a pilot, who reports that *all* the prisoners are arrived." The English Consul may have been the medium through which the business was transacted, but the Ransom was provided for by the Government of the United States.

BOSTON, July 22.

The West-Indies still continue the hot bed of calamities. What disease spares, war destroys: The following accounts from that quarter may be deemed accurate:

DOMINICA.

The following, received by Capt. Erving, from Mariegalante, on Monday gives the particulars of that business, with the fate of the troops landed.

June 6. The French landed with 200 troops, on the windward side of Dominica; they marched to a small Fort, shot the centry, and then, owing to a report that a large body of English troops were marching to intercept their retreat, precipitately fled to their boats, and returned to Mariegalante, leaving three of their principal officers at Dominica; who, however, stealing a boat, got back the next day.

June 7. The same troops were sent again to Dominica; and orders given to the boats which carried them over, to leave the Island as soon as the troops had landed, this was fulfilled.

June 12. 300 other French troops arrived at Mariegalante from Guadaloupe, and were immediately despatched to reinforce the troops at Dominica; but landed in a different part of the island, seven leagues from the place of landing of the first party.

Nothing was heard from either of these parties of troops, till the 17th, when a Captain of the first division arrived at Mariegalante for a reinforcement of troops, and a supply of ammunition; and informed, that they had had a drawn action with the English, and that a few officers and men had been killed on both sides; and that they expected to form a junction with the second division, the night he left the island. He was immediately re-despatched, with 100 auxiliary troops; but in a few hours returned, with information, that on approaching the island, he found the English flag flying in the camp he left the French possessed of.

On the 19th, an Aid-de-Camp of the second party, returned to Mariegalante wounded, and informed, That that party, having been completely surrounded by the English, had surrendered themselves prisoners.

On the receipt of this news; a number of other troops, prepared at Mariegalante, to be sent to Dominica on an appearance of success, were ordered again to Guadaloupe, and the expedition entirely given up

The French expected, when they first planned the attack of Dominica, to be joined by a large number of the inhabitants; but were disappointed; as one of the officers observed, on his return, that even the women and children were active against them, getting on the hills and rolling large stones upon them as they approached.

A Monsieur Devoux, who for some time resided in this town, was among the unfortunate French at Dominica.

Capt. M'Lellan, from St. Bartholomews, confirms the ill-success of the French at Dominica.

NEWPORT, July 28.

Monday Morning, the 13th Instant, the President of

the United States, his Lady, and Family, left Philadelphia, on a Visit to Mount Vernon.

Last Week arrived at Providence Citizen THEODORE CHARLES MOSNARD, appointed Conful from the Republic of France to the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island—to reside at Boston.—He waited on the Governor and produced the Exequatur of his Appointment and Acceptance in the United States.

The Vengeur French Privateer has sent into Savannah and Charleston, the beginning of this Month, three Prizes, taken from among the homeward bound Jamaica Fleet of 150 Sail.—They are computed to be worth £ 100 000.

Last Saturday arrived here a small Sloop, Prize to a French Privateer—She was from Halifax bound to Boston.

☞ WHACUM *is received, but, with other Pieces on the Treaty, handed us for Publication, are unavoidably omitted this Week for Want of Room.*

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

SEVERAL parts of this diftracted country exhibit fcenes of defperation. The abominable attempt of the Britifh miniftry to ftarve France, has in fome meafure recoiled upon themfelves. The cry for "bread" is vociferated in both countries, but with this difference—in France, the fcarcity is real—in England, the populace make it a pretence for infurrections. At Exeter, a city in Devonfhire, nearly as large and populous as Philadelphia, a formidable mob was joined by the Cornifh regiment of militia; and, when the laft accounts came away, an armed force was on its march to quell the infurrection. The fame fpirit of difcontent appeared at the town of Launcefton, in Cornwall, where the Staffordfhire militia joined the people. The militia of England, are arrived to fuch a pitch of difcipline, as to be equal to veterans; added to this, they are the picked men of the whole kingdom, and amount, including fome fenfible regiments, to about one hundred thoufand, commanded by officers of the firft influence. Should this fpirit of diffection prevail, England may be at this time, in a fituation as precarious from inteftine broils, as from foreign war.

The *Algerines*, notwithftanding various recent reports to the contrary, are certainly at fea, in queft of our merchantmen. This circumftance, with the renewed *ftarving plan* of the Britifh, will cripple our European trade; while the Bermudian pirates, diftreft us in the Weft-Indies. We fhall ever be fubject to the depredations of every power at war, until we have a naval force to fupport our maritime rank in Europe.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diftrict of Newport, July 27.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Harlequin, Adams,	Boston
—— Sally, Vance,	Ditto
—— Venus, Brown,	Providence
—— Leopard, Shearman,	Ditto
—— Sally, Congdon,	New York
Brig John, Cazens,	Surinam
Sloop Induftry, Simmons,	Somerfet
CLEARED,	For
Sloop Betfy, Child,	Boston
—— Hiram, Earl,	Charleston
—— Venus, Brown,	Baltimore
—— Harlequin, Adams,	New York
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
Schooner Adventure, Northam,	Charleston
Ship Mary, Gardner,	Hamburgh

On Saturday next will be publifhed, and fold by the Printer hereof, and by JACOB RICHARDSON, *Efq; at the Poft-Office,*

AN ORATION, delivered in the Baptift Meeting-Houfe in Newport, July 4, A. D. 1795;—on the Celebration of the Nineteenth Anniverfary of American Independence.—At the Requeft of the Newport Artillery Company—By WILLIAM HUNTER—One of the Members of that Company.

The Proprietors of the Rhode-Ifland BRIDGE are hereby notified, that there is affeffed on each Share, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; payable to the Treafurer, at his Houfe, on or before the Eighth Day of Auguft next.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 28, 1795.

MAILS SUMMER ESTABLISHMENT,
From July 25, to October 15, 1795.

EASTERN

MAILS arrive on Wednefdays and Saturdays, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Clofe on Mondays and Thurfdays, at Nine o'Clock P. M.

WESTERN and SOUTHERN

Mails arrive on Friday, at Noon—and Saturday, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Clofe on Tuefday, at Noon—and Thurfdays, at Nine o'Clock, P. M.

NEW-BEDFORD MAIL arrives on Friday, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Clofes on Saturdays, at Seven o'Clock, A. M.

☞ All Letters to be delivered, Half an Hour, before the Time of clofing the Mail.

JACOB RICHARDSON, *Poft-Maſter.*

Newport, July 25, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

A Good Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

An elegant Aſſortment of HOUSE-PAPER.

BOOKS to lend.

Newport, July 27, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Cheſt,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW-GLASS,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Ruſſia DUCK.

PHILADELPHIA, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA, and }
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſtor. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Beſt Ruſſia clean HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK.
Ravens DUCK,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Clarke & Hammond

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Caſks,
Beſt Malaga in Ditto,—and Tenerife in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
Weſt-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Moſaſſes by the Hogſhead,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyſon Ditto,
Freſh Raiſins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and ſhot,
Bar Lead,
Beſt Kettles,
Window Glaſs by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt for the Fiſhery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Bunſtone by Ditto,
Sole Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Groſs,
Nail Rods,
Bar Iron,
Candles and Boxes,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
And ſeveral other Articles.

☞ They will take Fiſh in pay for the Sale—and Rhode-Iſland State Debt, or Caſh, for any other Articles.

Newport, July 30, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY CAP-COFFEE HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Liſbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Weſtward Iſland Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molaſſes, Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raiſins, Window Glaſs, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, & &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

French School.

AS the Importance of the French Language is too evident to need any Comment, conſequently but two Remarks are neceſſary upon the intimate Advantages arifing from the natural and civil Connexion of the two Republics, moving by the ſame Cauſe, and reciprocally enjoying the real Advantages of each other.

This leads the Mind at once to the Neceſſity of being acquainted with the French Language, not only for the Pleaſure of Converſing, but alſo to prevent a Series of unhappy Conſequences which obtrude upon the Negociant, who, for the Want of the Language is under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of doing his Buſineſs by Proxy.

In Conſequence of which, Mr. BONNEMOT, who has been a Teacher of the French Language Two Years and an Half in the Town and Colony of Providence, and lately in Boſton, preſents his Compliments to the Inhabitants of Newport, and offers himſelf to teach Six young Ladies or Gentlemen, that being the greateſt Number he can with Juſtice attend to.—For Terms, apply to him, at Mr. NATHANIEL SMITH'S.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the 30th Day of July next, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes, if not ſold before at private Sale,

A Large, double HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Broad Street, a few Doors above the Court-Houſe, the Lot is 80 Feet front, and extending 200 Feet back, with a Stream of Water running through the farther End of it, very ſuitable for a Tan-Yard.—The Houſe is well fitted for a Tavern,——For further Particulars inquire of JOHN MANCHESTER, in Middletown.

June 29, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the ſingle Caſe, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Liſbon WINE,
Two Caſks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The beſt of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead,
for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel,
SOAP, by the Box.

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, preſent the ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5 000	are	10,000
5		2 000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10 000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5 500
500		25		12 500
11,200		10		12,000
12,000				250 000

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 225 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the ſhares, which ſhall be drawn out, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—to aſcertain to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſe of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and TICKETS
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS, } *Managers.*
GEORGE CHAMPLIN }

Newport (Rhode Iſland) March 20, 1795.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceaſed, are required to exhibit them to the Subſcribers; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and } *Executors.*
CHARLES WRIGHT, }

Newport, July 20, 1795.

the United States, his Lady, and Family, left Philadelphia, on a Visit to Mount Vernon.

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For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

SEVERAL parts of this distracted country exhibit scenes of desperation. The abominable attempt of the British ministry to starve France, has in some measure recoiled upon themselves. The cry for "bread" is vociferated in both countries, but with this difference—in France, the scarcity is real—in England, the populace make it a pretence for insurrections. At Exeter, a city in Devonshire, nearly as large and populous as Philadelphia, a formidable mob was joined by the Cornish regiment of militia; and, when the last accounts came away, an armed force was on its march to quell the insurrection. The same spirit of discontent appeared at the town of Launceston, in Cornwall, where the Staffordshire militia joined the people. The militia of England, are arrived to such a pitch of discipline, as to be equal to veterans; added to this, they are the picked men of the whole kingdom, and amount, including some sensible regiments, to about one hundred thousand, commanded by officers of the first influence. Should this spirit of disaffection prevail, England may be at this time, in a situation as precarious from intestine broils, as from foreign war.

The *Algerines*, notwithstanding various recent reports to the contrary, are certainly at sea, in quest of our merchantmen. This circumstance, with the renewed *starving plan* of the British, will cripple our European trade; while the Bermudian pirates, distress us in the West-Indies. We shall ever be subject to the depredations of every power at war, until we have a naval force to support our maritime rank in Europe.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, July 27.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Harlequin, Adams,	Boston
—— Sally, Vance,	Ditto
—— Venus, Brown,	Providence
—— Leopard, Shearman,	Ditto
—— Sally, Congdon,	New York
Brig John, Cozzens,	Surinam
Sloop Industry, Simmons,	Somerset

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Betsy, Child,	Boston
—— Hiram, Earl,	Charleston
—— Venus, Brown,	Baltimore
—— Harlequin, Adams,	New York
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
Schooner Adventure, Northam,	Charleston
Ship Mary, Gardner,	Hamburgh

On Saturday next will be published, and sold by the Printer hereof, and by JACOB RICHARDSON, *Esq; at the Post-Office,*

AN ORATION, delivered in the Baptist Meeting-House in Newport, July 4, A. D. 1795;—on the Celebration of the Nineteenth Anniversary of American Independence.——At the Request of the Newport Artillery Company—By WILLIAM HUNTER—One of the Members of that Company.

The Proprietors of the Rhode-Island BRIDGE are hereby notified, that there is assessed on each Share, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; payable to the Treasurer, at his House, on or before the Eighth Day of August next.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 28, 1795.

MAILS SUMMER ESTABLISHMENT,
From July 25, to October 15, 1795.

EASTERN

MAILS arrive on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Close on Mondays and Thursdays, at Nine o'Clock P. M.

WESTERN and SOUTHERN

Mails arrive on Friday, at Noon—and Saturday, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Close on Tuesday, at Noon—and Thursdays, at Nine o'Clock, P. M.

NEW-BEDFORD MAIL arrives on Friday, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Closes on Saturdays, at Seven o'Clock, A. M.

☞ All Letters to be delivered, Half an Hour, before the Time of closing the Mail.

JACOB RICHARDSON, *Post-Master.*

Newport, July 25, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

A Good Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

An elegant Assortment of HOUSE-PAPER.

BOOKS to lend.

Newport, July 27, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Chest,
Ruffia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW-GLASS,
Ruffia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Ruffia DUCK.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

FOR SALE, BY

Christor. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Clarke & Hammond

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Casks,
Best Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
West-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Loaf and brown sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyson Ditto,
Fresh Raisins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and shot,
Bar Lead,
Brass Kettles,
Window Glass by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt for the Fishery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Brimstone by Ditto,
Sole Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Gross,
Nail Rods,
Bar Iron,
Cabooses and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allspice,
And several other Articles.

☞ They will take Fish in pay for the Salt—and Rhode-Island State Debt, or Cash, for any other Articles.

Newport, July 10, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY CAP-COFFEE HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

French School.

AS the Importance of the French Language is too evident to need any Comment, consequently but two Remarks are necessary upon the ultimate Advantages arising from the natural and close Connexion of the two Republics, moving by the same Cause, and reciprocally enjoying the real Advantages of each other.

This leads the Mind at once to the Necessity of being acquainted with the French Language, not only for the Pleasure of Conversing, but also to prevent a Series of unhappy Consequences which obtrude upon the Merchant, who, for the Want of the Language, is under the disagreeable Necessity of doing his Business by Proxy.

In Consequence of which, Mr. BONNEMOT, who has been a Teacher of the French Language Two Years and an Half in the Town and College of Providence, and lately in Boston, presents his Compliments to the Inhabitants of Newport, and offers himself to teach Six young Ladies or Gentlemen, that being the greatest Number he can with Justice attend to.——For Terms, apply to him, at Mr. NATHANIEL SMITH's.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 30th Day of July next, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises, if not sold before at private Sale,

A Large, double HOUSE and LOT, situate on the West Side of Broad Street, a few Doors above the Court-House, the Lot is 80 Feet front, and extending 200 Feet back, with a Stream of Water running through the farther End of it, very suitable for a Tan-Yard.—The House is well fitted for a Tavern.——For further Particulars inquire of JOHN MANCHESTER, in Middletown.

June 29, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the single Case, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Lisbon WINE,
Two Casks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clayed and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel,
SOAP, by the Box.

NEWPORT
Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School
LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Trustees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in said *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subscribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, present the said Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10,000
5		2 000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10 000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12 500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250 000

The PRIZES subject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery consists of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be sold for 71 Dollars in Cash, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchasers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be sold for 125 Dollars, and single Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which shall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—so as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the several Objects which it is to accomplish being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is presumed that it will receive such Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and those not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generously given for the Purpose of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and TICKETS
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS, } *Managers.*
GEORGE CHAMPLIN }

Newport (Rhode Island) March 20, 1795.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Subscribers; and those indebted to said Estate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and } *Executors.*
CHARLES WRIGHT, }

Newport, July 13, 1795.

SEA-COURTSHIP.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

SUSAN.

Shallow! Shallow! I have just received a poetical BILLET-DOUX *from my furious Sea-Caliban; impatience and fury, exhibition and incoherent hope and despair, forming its contents. Permit me to read it.*

HAWSER TO SUSAN.

MISS SUSAN, I think it in vain
To go on as we do for that face;
You see how our lads point to it to plain,
That to o be v[illegible] in the chace.

Very much relished, Mr Lieutenant.

About Love, I shall make no more pother—
You know that I'm not very rich;
Yet I'd man you as well as another,
And stick to your timbers like pitch.

Nice sticking-plaister indeed!

I am out in my reckoning, 'tis clear,
As your frowns and your cruelties prove—
Since I thought to have anchor'd, my dear,
In your arms, that sweet harbour of love.

Very elegant, tender, and meta, horical!

And though you so fearful are grown,
Let justice be done, by the Lord!
You're a cowardly hypocrite, I own,
As a Roman would wish to be scored.

Hark ye, Mr Lieutenant (softly.)

Yet, SUSAN, before we depart,
And I by oath will not take a denial,
Since your looks have stole all my heart,
I'll give those a piece of my mind.

By all means, Mr. HAWSER.

Instead of my *tears* and my *sighs*,
Which you, scoffing, call'd *Love's water gruel*,
Could I *guineas* have rain'd from my eyes,
By G—you had ne'er been cruel.

Impudent rogue!

And yet, should the wind chop about,
And thy mind come to its former equality weather,
Let us run for old TRUSTLE-CUSHION out,
And swing in a hammock together.

Never, never, indeed poor fusain.

* *The Priest.*

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

VI. RACKING UP. This is one of the most difficult steps to be taken, in the management of fruit liquor; yet appears to be the least attended to, or understood.

The common practice is to bung up the cask in some particular month, or at some certain time; without any guide to ascertain the critical juncture, when each individual requires to be shut up. Thus the early made liquor lies open until January or February; that made at Christmas is sometimes left open until March or April.

The intention of keeping the liquor from the outward air is, evidently, that of preventing the vinous liquor from pursuing its natural propensity; that of entering the *acetous fermentation*: which, according to the general law of nature, all vinous liquors become liable to; as has been already observed; on their being exposed to the outward air, and a moderate degree of heat. Hence liquors, which have passed the vinous fermentation, and are kept open until the warm air of spring begins to exert its influence, necessarily becomes vinegar; or enter into a stage of dissolution, which, if not entirely interrupted, terminates in vinegar. Hence the number of casks of liquor, which are every year lost, or materially injured, through a want of due attention to the time of laying up.

The only CRITERION I have met with, for judging the critical time of laying up, is, when a fine white cream-like matter first begins to form upon the surface. But this may be too late; it is probably a symptom, at least, of the acetous fermentation, which it is to take place in any degree must be injurious. Yet, if the casks be bunged tight, some criterion is necessary; otherwise, if the vinous fermentation have not yet finally ceased, or should recommence, the casks will be endangered, and the liquor injured. Hence, in the practice of the most cautious manager, whose practice I have had an opportunity of observing, the bungs are but driven lightly, when the liquor is fine, and the vinous fermentation is judged to be over; and, sometime afterward, when all danger is passed, to fill up the casks, and drive the bungs in securely, with a rag, and rosin them over the top. Some open the casks again at six weeks, to refit them, others think this unnecessary.

It is an idea, pretty generally received, I believe, among the farmers at least, that liquor, after it has done fermenting; that is to say, presently after the last racking; should have "SOMETHING TO FEED ON:"—Hence some feed it with parched beans; others, with egg shells; others with mutton suet, to the quantity of half a pound, cut into pieces as big as the finger, to each hogshead; and a variety of other things are put in, "to make it keep." There are men, however, who consider this as a vulgar error:—being of opinion, that liquor cannot be laid up too clear. Nevertheless, it appears to me more than probable, that when there is danger to be apprehended from the acetous fermentation, *something* may be useful. Isinglass is thought, by a most intelligent manager, to be serviceable in this intention; which is, in my idea, that of fixing the principle of the acetous fermentation; or at least clogging it so far, as to lessen its activity.

The Dealers lay up much of their liquor in *large casks*, containing from 4 or 5 to 8 or 10 hogsheads (or 110 gallons) each. In these casks, good cider will live many years. In *Herefordshire* it is sometimes kept 3 or 4 years. But it is observable, that if Cider be kept too long in cask, it loses much of its richness and flavour—growing what is provincially called "stummy"—loses its mellowness, and becomes heady. This, *perhaps*, is owing to a *decay* of the richness, which, before, sheathed part of the spirit, but being now lost, the spirit obtains full power of action.

The usual *place* of laying up liquor, is a cellar or a vault; or, for want of this, a room so situated, as not to be liable to sudden change of heat and cold.

[*To be continued.*]

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Thursday the 30th Day of this present Month if the Weather be fair if not, the next fair Day, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, situated on Easton's Point, late belonging to John Goddard, Esq; deceased.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know Particulars relative to said Estate, by applying to the Subscriber,

JOHN BOURS.

Newport July 10, 1795

BATHING-ROOM.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public, That he has erected a BATHING-ROOM, contiguous to his Wharf, with a Dressing-Room, &c. attached to it; where those Ladies or Gentlemen, who are disposed to Bathe, may meet with every Accommodation they could Wish.

THOMAS COTTERELL.

Newport, July 20, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, with a Lot of LAND situated on the Hill, next Door South to Constant Taber, Esq.—For further Particulars, inquire of

JOSEPH SWINBORNE.

Newport, July 20, 1795.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

General Treasurer's Office,

Newport, June 27, 1795.

WHEREAS the Honorable General Assembly, at their Session held in the present Month, extended the Time to the 30th Day of August next, for the Creditors to bring in to the General Treasurer, their Notes, and other Demands, they hold against said State, that the Amount due on them may be ascertained agreeably to the Act passed at January Session, A. D. 1795, intituled, "An Act making Provision for the Transfer of the Stock of the United States, belonging to this State, to the Individual Creditors thereof."

Therefore Notice is hereby given, to all Persons possessed of any Notes or Certificates, against the State, to bring them in to this Office, on or before the said Tenth Day of August next, that the Intention of the aforenamed Act may be carried into Effect.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
General Treasurer.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

Newport, June 27th. A. D. 1795.

PURSUANT to an act of the Gen. General Assembly, passed at the last Session, the Committee appointed to ascertain what Notes given by the General Treasurer, and Certificates issued by the Secretary, for the Wages, and Depreciation of Wages, due to the Soldiers of the late Army, were fraudulently obtained, give this Public Notice, that they will attend upon that Business, at the General Treasurer's Office, until the Tenth Day of August next.

JOHN HANDY,
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,
HENRY SHERBURNE,
} Committee.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town-Council of North Kingstown, appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PHEBE BRIDGE, Widow, late of said Town, deceased (who was formerly of East Greenwich) represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, we hereby give Notice to said Creditors, to bring in their respective Claims to either of us, the Subscribers, within said Term.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,
DANIEL F. UPDIKE.

North-Kingstown, 13th of the 7th Month, 1795.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

HAS now FOR SALE,

SEVERAL HOUSES and Lots of LAND, from 135 Dollars, to 5000 Dollars—some FARMS on this Island.

Any Persons having Vessels, either new or old, to dispose of, from 50 to 100 Tons, may hear of Purchasers, by applying to him, on the Long Wharf.

Newport July 20, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Newport, at last May Term, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against PHEBE BULL, of Newport, in the County aforesaid, Spinster, an Insolvent Debtor, and Nine Months is allowed for the Performance of the Duty: Therefore all Persons concerned are hereby notified, that they may leave their Claims with either of us, at our Dwellings in the Town of Newport, at any Time within Nine Months after the sixth Day of June last, when the Estate of the said PHEBE will be distributed, and applied as the Law directs

SAMUEL VERNON,
CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND,
THOMAS PECKHAM.

Newport, July 15, 1795.

Just imported, *via* New-York,

AND TO BE SOLD

Cheap for Cash, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS viz.

NANKEENS, striped and plain.
Ribbons, of all Kinds,
Handkerchiefs,
Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hose,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muslin Chintz Shawls,
Plain Ditto,
Ditto,
Superfine Cassimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marseilles Waistcoatings,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muslins,
A Variety of Lutestrings,
Black Satin Florentine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes Slippers and Sandals,
Likewise—excellent Hyson Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or Single Pound.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead,

West India and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

A few Hogsheads of excellent Molasses, for retailing, by the Hogshead,

Geneva, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,

Brown Sugar, by the Barrel,

Flour, Tar and Turpentine.

A Consignment of about 90 Boxes Window-Glass, of the following Sizes, viz. 6 by 8—7 by 9—and 8 by 10—by the Box or Boxes.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—And about 6 Acres of Land, adjoining the Road leading to Green-End, is excellent for Meadow or Pasture.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport July 13 1795

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the Night of the 11th Instant, the House occupied by the Subscriber, on the Wharf of Caleb Gardner, Esq; was entered by some Thief or Thieves, who broke open his Desk, and took from thence a Canvas Bag, tied with a Piece of tared Twine, containing to the Amount of 306 Dollars and One Quarter of a Dollar;—the above Sum was composed of Four small Pieces of Gold, some Crowns, and the Remainder in Dollars and small Change.—Whoever will detect and apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that the Subscriber may recover his Money again, shall have the above Reward, and all necessary Charges, paid by

BENJAMIN HILL.

Newport, July 13, 1795.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT.

PURSUANT to a Warrant to me directed, all Persons concerned are hereby to take Notice, that a Libel is filed before Henry Marchant, Esq; Judge of the District Court, within and for Rhode-Island District, by the United States of America, against Six Bags and One Barrel of Coffee, and Two Bales of Cotton, seized at Newport, within Rhode Island District, and said to have been imported into the United States contrary to Law; and that Trial will be had on said Libel at a District Court to be holden at Newport, within and for said District, on the first Monday of August next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day.

WILLIAM PECK Marshal
Rhode Island District.

Newport, July 6th, 1795.

SEA-COURTSHIP.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

SUSAN.

Madam! Madam! I have just received a poetical BIL-LETDOUX *from my furious Sea-Caliban; impudence and humility, resolution and weakness, hope and despair, forming the sum total. Permit me to read it.*

HAWSER TO SUSAN.

MISS SUSAN, I think it in vain
To groan any more for that face;
Your behaviour hath prov'd it so plain,
That to others I give up the chace.

Very wisely resolved, Mr. Lieutenant.

About Love, I shall make no more pother—
You know that I'm not very rich;
Yet I'd man you as well as another,
And stick to your timbers like pitch.

Nice sticking plaister indeed!

I am out in my reck'ning, 'tis clear,
As your frowns and your cruelties prove—
Since I thought to have anchor'd, my dear,
In your arms, that sweet harbour of love.

Very elegant, tender, and metaphorical!

And though you so scornful are grown,
Let justice be done, by the Lord!
You're a smart little frigate, I own,
As a seaman would wish for to board.

Thank ye, Mr. Lieutenant (curtsies)

Yet, SUSAN, before we depart,
And I beg that you'll not take it unkind,
Since your sneers have restor'd me my heart,
If I give thee a piece of my mind.

By all means, Mr. HAWSER.

Instead of my *tears* and my *sighs*,
Which you, laughing, call'd *Love's water-gruel*,
Could *guineas* have rain'd from my eyes,
By G— thou had'st never been cruel.

Impudent rogue!

And yet, should the wind chop about,
And thy mouth cease this d—n'd equally weather,
Let us send for old THUMP-CUSHION* out,
And swing in a hammock together.

Never, never, indeed, poor swain.

* *The Priest.*

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

VI. LAYING UP. This is one of the most difficult steps to be taken, in the management of fruit liquor; yet appears to be the least attended to, or understood.

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The intention of securing the liquor from the outward air is, evidently, that of preventing the vinous liquor from pursuing its natural propensity; that of entering the *acetous fermentation*: which, according to the general law of nature, all vinous liquors become liable to; as has been already observed; on their being exposed to the outward air, and a moderate degree of heat. Hence liquors, which have passed the vinous fermentation, and are kept open until the warm air of spring begins to exert its influence, necessarily becomes vinegar; or enter into a stage of dissolution, which, if not entirely interrupted, terminates in vinegar. Hence the number of casks of liquor, which are every year lost, or materially injured, through a want of due attention to the time of laying up.

The only CRITERION I have met with, for judging the critical time of laying up, is, when a fine white cream-like matter first begins to form upon the surface. But this may be too late; it is probably a symptom, at least, of the acetous fermentation, which if it take place in any degree must be injurious. Yet, if the casks be bunged tight, some criterion is necessary; otherwise, if the vinous fermentation have not yet finally ceased, or should recommence, the casks will be endangered, and the liquor injured. Hence, in the practice of the most cautious manager, whose practice I have had an opportunity of observing, the bungs are first driven lightly, when the liquor is fine, and the vinous fermentation is judged to be over; and, sometime afterward, when all danger is passed, to fill up the casks, and drive the bungs in securely, with a rag, and rosin them over the top. Some open the casks again at six weeks, to refit them, others think this unnecessary.

It is an idea, pretty generally received, I believe, among the farmers at least, that liquor, after it has done fermenting; that is to say, presently after the last racking; should have "SOMETHING TO FEED ON:"—Hence some feed it with parched beans; others, with egg shells; others with mutton suet, to the quantity of half a pound, cut into pieces as big as the finger, to each hogshead; and a variety of other things are put in, "to make it keep." There are men, however, who consider this as a vulgar error:—being of opinion, that liquor cannot be laid up too clear. Nevertheless, it appears to me more than probable, that when there is danger to be apprehended from the acetous fermentation, *something* may be useful. Isinglass is thought, by a most intelligent manager, to be serviceable in this intention; which is, in my idea, that of fixing the principle of the acetous fermentation; or at least clogging it so far, as to lessen its activity.

The Dealers lay up much of their liquor in *large casks*, containing from 4 or 5 to 8 or 10 hogsheads (or 110 gallons) each. In these casks, good cider will last many years. In *Hogsheads* it is sometimes kept 3 or 4 years. But it is observable, that if Cider be kept too long in cask, it loses much of its richness and flavour—growing what is provincially called "stummy"—loses its mellowness, and becomes heady. This, *perhaps*, is owing to a *decay* of the richness, which, before, sheathed part of the spirit, but being now lost, the spirit obtains full power of action.

The usual *place* of laying up liquor, is a cellar or a vault; or, for want of this, a room so situated, as not to be liable to sudden change of heat and cold.

[*To be continued.*]

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Thursday the 30th Day of this present Month if the Weather be fair, if not, the next fair Day, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, situated on Easton's Point, late belonging to John Goddard, Esq; deceased.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know Particulars relative to said Estate, by applying to the Subscriber,

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, July 10, 1795.

BATHING-ROOM.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public, That he has erected a BATHING-ROOM, contiguous to his Wharf, with a Dressing-Room, &c. attached to it; where those Ladies or Gentlemen, who are disposed to Bathe, may meet with every Accommodation they could Wish.

THOMAS COTTERELL.

Newport, July 20, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, with a Lot of LAND, situated on the Hill, next Door South to Constant Taber, Esq;—For further Particulars, inquire of

JOSEPH SWINBORNE.

Newport, July 20, 1795.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

General Treasurer's Office,

Newport, June 27, 1795.

WHEREAS the Honorable General Assembly, at their Session held in the present Month, extended the Time to the 10th Day of August next, for the Creditors to bring in to the General Treasurer, their Notes, and other Demands, they hold against said State, that the Amount due on them may be ascertained agreeably to the Act passed at January Session, A. D. 1795, intituled, "An Act making Provision for the Transfer of the Stock of the United States, belonging to this State, to the Individual Creditors thereof."

Therefore Notice is hereby given, to all Persons possessed of any Notes or Certificates, against the State, to bring them in to this Office, on or before the said Tenth Day of August next, that the true Intention of the aforenamed Act may be carried into Effect.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
General Treasurer.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

Newport, June 27th, A. D. 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Hon. General Assembly, passed at the last Session, the Committee appointed to ascertain what Notes given by the General Treasurer, and Certificates issued by the Secretary, for the Wages, and Depreciation of Wages, due to the Soldiers of the late Army, were fraudulently obtained, give this Public Notice, that they will attend upon that Business, at the General Treasurer's Office, until the Tenth Day of August next.

JOHN HANDY,
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,
HENRY SHERBURNE,
} Committee.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town-Council of North-Kingstown, appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PHEBE BRIGGS, Widow, late of said Town, deceased (who was formerly of East Greenwich) represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, we hereby give Notice to said Creditors, to bring in their respective Claims to either of us, the Subscribers, within said Term.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,
DANIEL E. UPDIKE.

North-Kingstown, 13th of the 7th Month, 1795.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

Has on Hand, for SALE,

SEVERAL HOUSES and Lots of LAND, from 135 Dollars, to 5000 Dollars—some FARMS on this Island.

Any Persons having Vessels, either new or old, to dispose of, from 50 to 100 Tons, may hear of Purchasers, by applying to him, on the Long Wharf.

Newport, July 20, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Newport, at last May Term, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against PHEBE BULL, of Newport, in the County aforesaid, Spinster, an Insolvent Debtor, and Nine Months is allowed for the Performance of this Duty; Therefore all Persons concerned are hereby notified, that they may leave their Claims with either of us, at our Dwellings in the Town of Newport, at any Time within Nine Months after the sixth Day of June last, when the Estate of the said PHEBE will be distributed, and applied as the Law directs.

SAMUEL VERNON,
CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND,
THOMAS PECKHAM.

Newport, July 15, 1795.

Just imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Cash, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, striped and plain.
Ribbons, of all Kinds,
Handkerchiefs,
Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hose,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muslin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Cassimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marseilles Waistcoatings,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muslins,
A Variety of Lutestrings,
Black Satin Florentine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Likewise—excellent Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or Single Pound.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping-Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead,
West-India and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of excellent Molasses, for retailing, by the Hogshead,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
Brown Sugar, by the Barrel,
Flour, Tar and Turpentine.

A Consignment of about 90 Boxes Window-Glass, of the following Sizes, viz. 6 by 8—7 by 9—and 8 by 10—by the Box or Boxes.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—And about 6 Acres of Land, adjoining the Road leading to Green-End, is excellent for Meadow or Pasture.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, July 13, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the Night of the 11th Instant, the House occupied by the Subscriber, on the Wharf of Caleb Gardner, Esq; was entered by some Thief or Thieves, who broke open his Desk, and took from thence a Canvas Bag, tied with a Piece of tared Twine, containing to the Amount of 306 Dollars and One Quarter of a Dollar;—the above Sum was composed of Four small Pieces of Gold, some Crowns, and the Remainder in Dollars and small Change.—Whoever will detect and apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that the Subscriber may recover his Money again, shall have the above Reward, and all necessary Charges, paid by

BENJAMIN HILL.

Newport, July 13, 1795.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA,
RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT.

PURSUANT to a Warrant to me directed, all Persons concerned are hereby to take Notice, that a Libel is filed before Henry Marchant, Esq; Judge of the District Court, within and for Rhode-Island District, by the United States of America, against Six Bags and One Barrel of Coffee, and Two Bales of Cotton, seized at Newport, within Rhode Island District, and said to have been imported into the United States contrary to Law; and that Trial will be had on said Libel at a District Court to be holden at Newport, within and for said District, on the first Monday of August next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day.

WILLIAM PECK, Marshal,
Rhode Island District.

Newport, July 6th, 1795.